

5-1-1992

Labor Market Digest, May 1992

Maine Bureau of Employment Security

Maine Division of Manpower Research

Maine Labor Market Research

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs

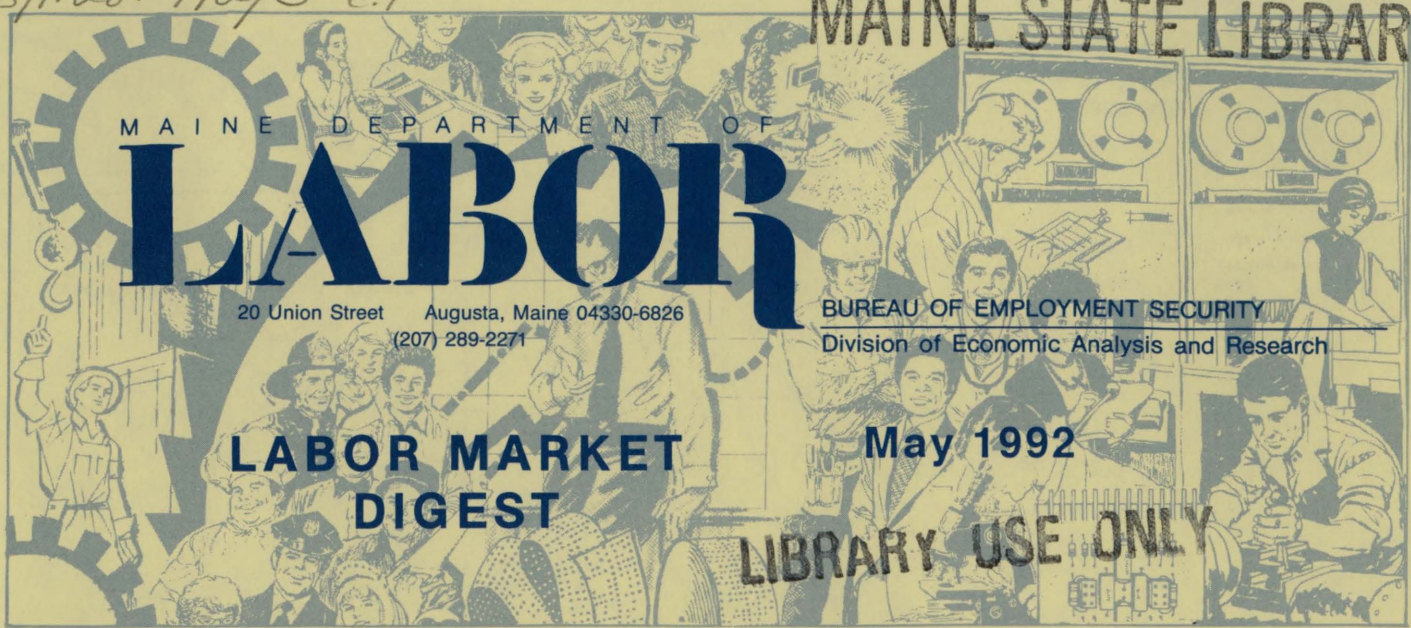
Recommended Citation

Maine Bureau of Employment Security, Maine Division of Manpower Research, and Maine Labor Market Research, "Labor Market Digest, May 1992" (1992). *Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents*. 547.
https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs/547

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Labor at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

255/1.28: 992/5 c.1

MAINE STATE LIBRARY



MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
20 Union Street Augusta, Maine 04330-6826
(207) 289-2271

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

**LABOR MARKET
DIGEST**

May 1992

LIBRARY USE ONLY

The Labor Market Information Newsletter on Maine Economic Activity

Unemployment and the Labor Market

Economics 101 teaches that in a free market prices rise and fall with changes in supply and demand. For example, if the demand for apples outstrips supply, the price will rise accordingly. Conversely, when supply exceeds demand the price of apples will fall until all stocks are sold. These forces are said to affect all commodities in a free market, including labor wages.

But if supply and demand are the major forces at work in the labor market, why does unemployment persist? After all, in a free and competitive market wages should adjust to the point where all workers are able to find employment.

There is always some level of unemployment because workers constantly move between industries, occupations, and geographic regions; technological breakthroughs create and destroy jobs; and people are constantly moving into and out of the labor market. This *frictional* process creates both unemployment and job vacancies and is mainly a job matching problem with workers and employers seeking each other out.

The key to reducing frictional unemployment is to promote an efficient flow of information that helps job hunters and employers find each other. The Maine Job Service works to fill this need through its employer job bank. Private and temporary employment agencies also help to fill this need.

More difficult to explain are periods of *involuntary* unemployment when "willing and able workers" are unable to find "willing and able employers." During the economic boom of the 1980s, strong demand for

workers forced New England employers to bid wages above national averages in order to attract an adequate supply of workers to the region. But the economic downturn has left the region with high unemployment and a wage/cost structure that reflects the boom.

Why does unemployment rise rather than a wage/cost adjustment occur from reduced demand for labor? One answer is that wages in high-skill industries tend to be "sticky" — that is, while employment declines wages of remaining workers tend to hold steady or may even increase. This is largely due to choices made by employers and employees. Employers prefer to avoid across the board wage cuts because of the detrimental impact on morale and productivity. And employees desire the security of a steady income that allows them to meet major financial obligations such as car and mortgage payments.

The labor market in high-skill industries does adjust over time. Wage increases have moderated in New England in the past year. The adjustment process occurs more quickly in highly competitive, low-skill industries where the rate of labor turnover is high. Anecdotal evidence indicates that starting wages in such low-skill industries as fast food restaurants and convenience stores have declined from levels reached at the height of the economic boom when the number of available workers was more limited.

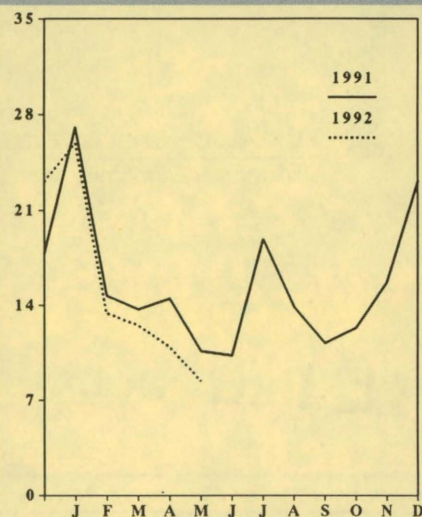
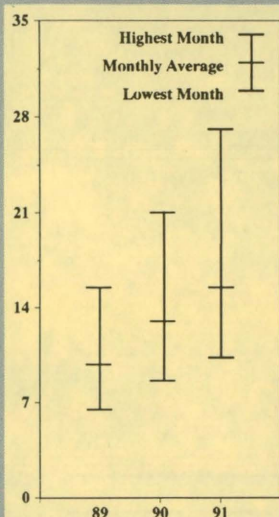
by Glenn A. Mills
Senior Economic Research Analyst

This article was adapted in part from "Workers at the Gate" in the Summer 1991 edition of Regional Review, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

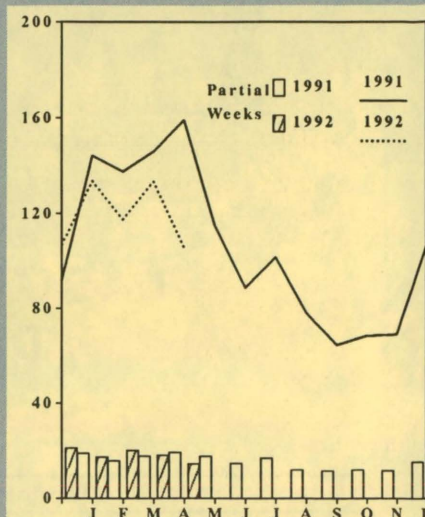
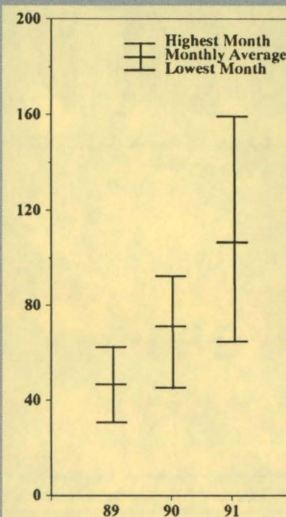


c.1

UI Initial Claims in Thousands



UI Intrastate Weeks Claimed in Thousands



Emerging Health Occupations

Health services have offered some of the brightest career opportunities of the last decade. Nationally, employment in this booming field grew by more than two and a half million in the 1980's. Future prospects appear equally as favorable. In its latest series of employment projections, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts growth exceeding 40 percent in several health occupations between 1990 and 2005.

Health Jobs You might Not Know About

The fast growing health field includes many occupations familiar to everyone and some that are less well known. Among the less well known ones are biomedical equipment technicians, perfusionists, and orthotists. As unfamiliar and different as these occupations may be, they each join different skills, talents, and training with a shared interest in science and medicine. Each offers a valuable service in a growing industry.

Biomedical equipment technicians maintain the advanced machinery crucial to the practice of modern medicine. Typically, biomedics as they are referred to, conduct safety and performance tests on medical equipment; repair electronic monitoring devices; and help train other clinical personnel to operate the equipment. Biomedics work in clinics, health centers, and hospitals around the country, while many are employed by manufacturers of medical equipment.

This occupation requires specialized electronics training. The completion of a two year associate's degree program is preferred by most employers.

Operators of the heart-lung machines that pump life-giving blood during surgery are referred to as **perfusionists**. Perfusionists also keep both the surgeon and anesthesiologist informed of the patient's condition and administer certain medicines through perfusion equipment. Perfusionists can be trained on the job but most employers prefer to hire graduates of accredited perfusion programs.

As a member of the rehabilitation health team, an **orthotist** designs, makes, and fits braces and other devices for patients with disabling conditions of the limbs and spine. Orthotists work in hospitals, medical schools and research centers, and government agencies. Training for orthotists can be acquired through one of the nation's nine certification programs.

Information on health services in Maine is available in *Catching the Wind: Health Services*. This publication can be purchased for \$7.00 by calling (207) 289-2271, or by writing the Maine Department of Labor, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, 20 Union Street, Augusta, Maine 04330-6826.

This article was adapted from "Health Jobs You Might Not Know About" in the Winter 1991/92 edition of Occupational Outlook Quarterly, published by the U.S. Department of Labor.



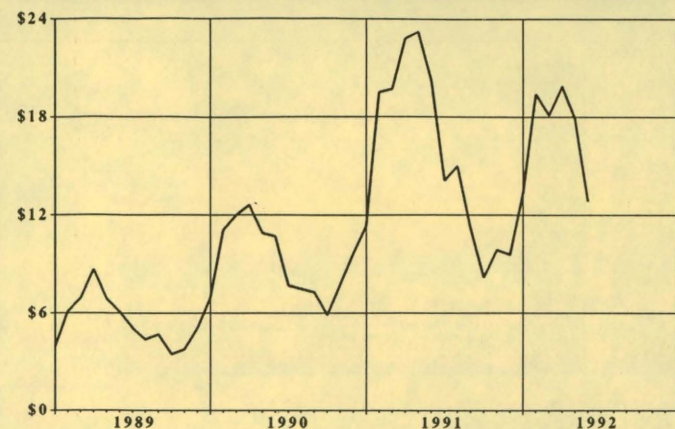
Selected Employment Security Activities



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments

in Millions

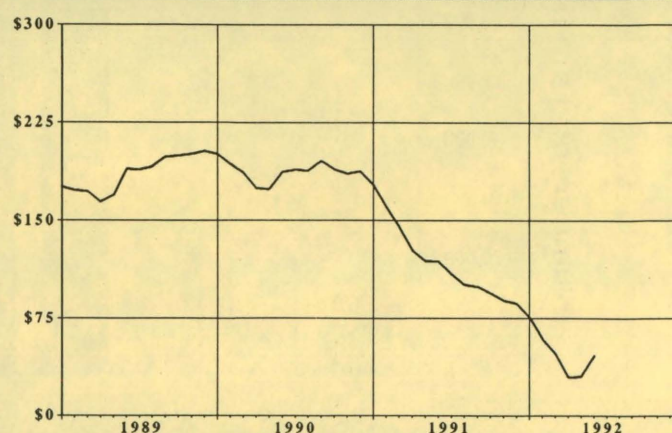
(Total includes Maine's Portion of Extended Benefits)



Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance

in Millions

(End of Month)



Earnings and Workweek of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

| AREA AND INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | | ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 |
| STATEWIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing----- | \$457.00 | \$455.36 | \$436.55 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.4 | \$11.34 | \$11.47 | \$11.08 | \$9.89 | \$10.58 | \$11.08 |
| Durable Goods----- | 448.92 | 452.08 | 422.65 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 11.03 | 11.19 | 10.54 | 9.59 | 10.20 | 10.61 |
| Lumber and Wood Products----- | 376.41 | 377.20 | 362.20 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 9.07 | 9.20 | 8.77 | 8.85 | 9.10 | 8.97 |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals----- | 443.93 | 444.62 | 417.54 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 41.3 | 10.47 | 10.34 | 10.11 | 9.31 | 9.98 | 10.18 |
| Industrial Machinery and Equipment----- | 523.74 | 517.01 | 522.52 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 42.9 | 12.59 | 12.61 | 12.18 | 11.03 | 11.63 | 12.43 |
| Electronic and Other Electric Equipment-- | 403.10 | 397.00 | 378.48 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 9.88 | 10.00 | 9.96 | 9.02 | 9.69 | 9.91 |
| Transportation Equipment----- | 541.94 | 561.18 | 489.53 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 13.72 | 14.10 | 12.52 | 10.80 | 11.68 | 12.55 |
| Other Durable Goods----- | 370.06 | 356.49 | 350.24 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 9.16 | 8.89 | 8.46 | 7.80 | 8.11 | 8.57 |
| Nondurable Goods----- | 462.44 | 458.25 | 447.36 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 11.59 | 11.69 | 11.53 | 10.16 | 10.93 | 11.48 |
| Food and Kindred Products----- | 329.94 | 308.28 | 335.96 | 35.1 | 33.4 | 37.0 | 9.40 | 9.23 | 9.08 | 8.01 | 8.56 | 8.76 |
| Textile Mill Products----- | 371.90 | 369.82 | 341.25 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 38.0 | 8.94 | 8.89 | 8.91 | 8.22 | 8.82 | 8.82 |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products----- | 273.28 | 254.69 | 253.51 | 36.1 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 7.57 | 7.58 | 7.59 | 7.04 | 7.38 | 7.28 |
| Paper and Allied Products----- | 717.61 | 700.79 | 662.69 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 41.6 | 16.09 | 16.11 | 15.93 | 14.51 | 15.16 | 16.06 |
| Leather and Leather Products----- | 293.75 | 299.13 | 289.38 | 36.4 | 35.4 | 37.1 | 8.07 | 8.45 | 7.80 | 6.92 | 7.44 | 7.82 |
| Other Nondurable Goods----- | 386.93 | 387.70 | 392.24 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 10.05 | 10.09 | 9.88 | 9.10 | 9.62 | 9.85 |
| PORTLAND MSA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing----- | 402.34 | 397.28 | 384.28 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 10.56 | 10.40 | 10.33 | 10.53 | 10.63 | 10.45 |
| LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing----- | 378.50 | 383.96 | 355.85 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 38.1 | 9.73 | 9.82 | 9.34 | 8.50 | 9.26 | 9.33 |

Female Labor Force in Maine in Thousands

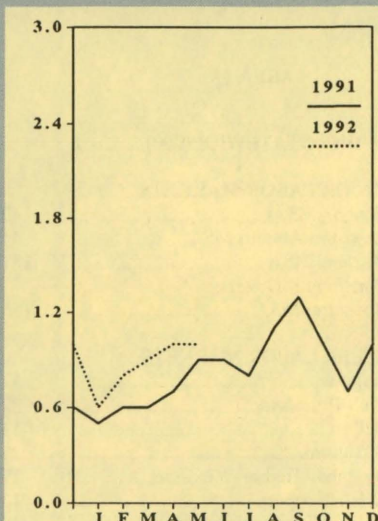
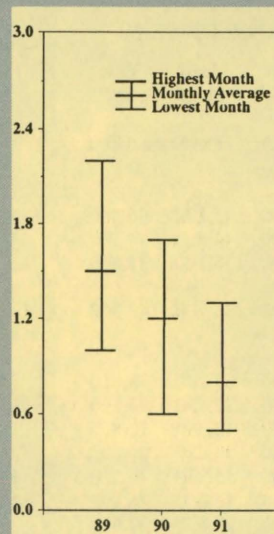
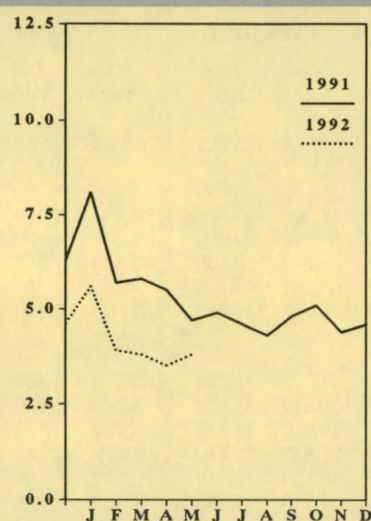
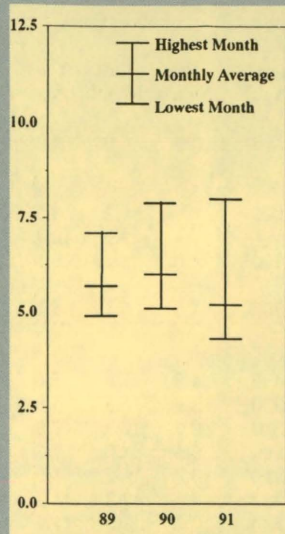
| ITEM ^{1/} | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago |
|------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Labor Force | 298.6 | 293.8 | 296.9 |
| Unemployment (Percent) | 16.4 | 18.7 | 21.3 |
| Resident Employed | 282.3 | 275.1 | 275.5 |

U.S. Consumer Price Index

| BASE PERIOD (1982-1984 = 100) All Items (CPI-U) | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | Last Dec. |
|--|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | 139.7 | 139.5 | 135.6 | 137.9 |
| Percent Change for Past Month | | | +0.1% | |
| Percent Change from Last December | | | +1.3% | |
| Percent Change from 12 Months Ago | | | +3.0% | |

^{1/} Current figures preliminary; last month and year ago figures revised.
Source: Female labor force estimates are developed by, and solely the responsibility of, the Maine Bureau of Employment Security.

New Applications For Work in Thousands



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work (in Thousands)

| ITEM | STATEWIDE | | | PORTLAND MSA | | | LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA | | |
|--|------------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------|---------------------|------------|----------|
| | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago |
| Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment 1/----- | 511.9 | 502.3 | 513.4 | 122.1 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 38.1 |
| Goods Producing----- | 114.9 | 111.4 | 116.5 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.8 |
| Construction and Mining----- | 20.6 | 17.7 | 22.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Building Construction----- | 4.9 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Special Trade Contractors----- | 11.8 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Manufacturing----- | 94.3 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Durable Goods----- | 41.1 | 41.1 | 42.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Lumber and Wood Products----- | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals----- | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Industrial Machinery and Equipment----- | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Electronic and Other Electric Equipment----- | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Transportation Equipment----- | 12.9 | 13.0 | 14.3 | (d) | (d) | (d) | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Other Durable Goods 2/----- | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Nondurable Goods----- | 53.2 | 52.6 | 51.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Food and Kindred Products----- | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Textile Mill Products----- | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.4 | (d) | (d) | (d) | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Apparel and Other Textile Products----- | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Paper and Allied Products----- | 16.7 | 16.8 | 17.2 | (d) | (d) | (d) | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Printing and Publishing----- | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products----- | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Leather and Leather Products----- | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Footwear (except Rubber)----- | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Other Nondurable Goods 3/----- | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Service Producing----- | 397.0 | 390.9 | 396.9 | 102.1 | 101.7 | 101.2 | 28.0 | 27.8 | 28.3 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities----- | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Wholesale Trade----- | 22.2 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Retail Trade----- | 103.4 | 99.8 | 102.2 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 26.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Food Stores----- | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.7 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Eating and Drinking Places----- | 34.1 | 30.8 | 33.1 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate----- | 25.8 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Banking----- | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents----- | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Services----- | 125.1 | 123.5 | 125.7 | 33.2 | 33.1 | 32.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places----- | 8.6 | 7.1 | 8.9 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Business Services----- | 12.8 | 12.7 | 13.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Health Services----- | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.3 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Federal Government----- | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| State and Local Government 4/----- | 80.5 | 80.8 | 80.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Involved in Labor-Management Disputes----- | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

1/ Employment figures relate to full- and part-time wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. 2/ Includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: Statewide - 25, 32, 38, 39; Portland - 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39. 3/ Includes SIC codes: Statewide - 28, 29; Portland - 20, 22, 23, 26, 30; Lewiston - 20, 22, 23, 26, 27. 4/ Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months. n/a - data not available in sufficient detail for publication. * Less than 50. (d) Nondisclosure item. Source: Nonfarm wage and salary employment by place of work and earnings, and workweek of production workers in manufacturing industries are developed by the Maine Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

| AREA 1/ | LABOR FORCE 2/ | | | RESIDENT EMPLOYED | | | UNEMPLOYMENT Number | | | UNEMPLOYMENT Percent of Labor Force | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago |
| MAINE-STATEWIDE(000)..... | 656.4 | 644.8 | 645.0 | 618.1 | 592.9 | 592.3 | 38.3 | 51.9 | 52.7 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| MAJOR LABOR MARKETS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangor MSA..... | 47,400 | 47,100 | 46,800 | 45,300 | 44,200 | 43,800 | 2,100 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Lewiston-Auburn MSA..... | 44,500 | 44,300 | 44,100 | 41,200 | 39,900 | 39,400 | 3,300 | 4,400 | 4,700 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 10.7 |
| Portland MSA..... | 137,300 | 135,100 | 131,600 | 131,800 | 127,800 | 123,600 | 5,500 | 7,300 | 8,100 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Portsmouth-Dover | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rochester MSA..... | 136,500 | 136,700 | 143,500 | 128,900 | 128,300 | 136,200 | 7,600 | 8,400 | 7,300 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| OTHER LABOR MARKETS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Augusta..... | 37,690 | 37,240 | 36,610 | 35,850 | 34,570 | 34,120 | 1,850 | 2,660 | 2,490 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Bath-Brunswick..... | 32,970 | 32,650 | 33,190 | 31,740 | 30,840 | 31,270 | 1,240 | 1,800 | 1,920 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Belfast..... | 12,870 | 12,380 | 12,850 | 11,650 | 10,850 | 11,330 | 1,220 | 1,530 | 1,510 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 11.8 |
| Biddeford..... | 29,050 | 28,080 | 29,690 | 27,410 | 25,820 | 26,840 | 1,640 | 2,260 | 2,860 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 9.6 |
| Boothbay Harbor-Wiscasset..... | 17,100 | 15,870 | 16,210 | 16,470 | 14,880 | 15,470 | 630 | 990 | 740 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 4.6 |
| Calais-Eastport..... | 16,050 | 16,060 | 16,190 | 14,590 | 14,110 | 14,260 | 1,460 | 1,950 | 1,930 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| Caribou-Presque Isle..... | 23,020 | 22,570 | 22,680 | 20,890 | 20,080 | 20,160 | 2,140 | 2,490 | 2,510 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Central Penobscot..... | 3,130 | 2,990 | 3,110 | 2,850 | 2,620 | 2,800 | 270 | 370 | 310 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 9.9 |
| Dover-Foxcroft..... | 7,310 | 7,220 | 7,440 | 6,740 | 6,540 | 6,680 | 570 | 680 | 760 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| Ellsworth..... | 27,910 | 26,760 | 26,800 | 26,440 | 24,340 | 24,960 | 1,470 | 2,430 | 1,840 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 6.9 |
| Farmington..... | 14,100 | 14,140 | 13,750 | 13,010 | 12,800 | 12,340 | 1,090 | 1,340 | 1,410 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| Fort Kent-Allagash..... | 5,870 | 5,870 | 5,630 | 5,270 | 5,050 | 4,860 | 600 | 820 | 770 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 13.7 |
| Greenville..... | 1,230 | 1,220 | 1,240 | 1,110 | 1,030 | 1,090 | 120 | 200 | 150 | 10.0 | 16.1 | 11.8 |
| Houlton..... | 7,420 | 7,170 | 7,140 | 6,920 | 6,510 | 6,580 | 490 | 660 | 570 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 7.9 |
| Kittery-York 3/..... | 29,860 | 29,370 | 30,390 | 29,160 | 28,050 | 29,310 | 700 | 1,330 | 1,080 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Lincoln-Howland..... | 5,810 | 5,770 | 5,810 | 5,230 | 4,980 | 5,040 | 580 | 790 | 760 | 10.0 | 13.7 | 13.2 |
| Livermore Falls..... | 6,660 | 6,450 | 5,590 | 6,270 | 5,900 | 5,050 | 390 | 550 | 540 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 9.7 |
| Madawaska-Van Buren..... | 4,430 | 4,310 | 4,330 | 4,060 | 3,830 | 3,910 | 370 | 480 | 420 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| Millinocket-East Millinocket..... | 4,290 | 4,220 | 4,340 | 3,940 | 3,720 | 3,840 | 350 | 500 | 500 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 11.5 |
| Norway-Paris..... | 12,650 | 12,420 | 12,350 | 11,700 | 11,050 | 10,830 | 950 | 1,370 | 1,520 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 12.3 |
| Patten-Island Falls..... | 2,790 | 2,730 | 2,770 | 2,460 | 2,260 | 2,320 | 330 | 470 | 440 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 16.0 |
| Rockland..... | 21,310 | 20,270 | 20,280 | 19,840 | 18,770 | 18,700 | 1,480 | 1,500 | 1,580 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.8 |
| Rumford..... | 9,240 | 9,240 | 9,150 | 8,520 | 8,270 | 8,100 | 720 | 970 | 1,050 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 11.5 |
| Sanford..... | 16,940 | 16,830 | 17,210 | 15,780 | 15,260 | 15,440 | 1,160 | 1,570 | 1,780 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 10.3 |
| Sebago Lakes Region..... | 12,650 | 12,960 | 13,180 | 11,950 | 11,910 | 12,010 | 710 | 1,050 | 1,160 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 8.8 |
| Skowhegan..... | 25,980 | 25,190 | 25,020 | 23,740 | 22,280 | 22,210 | 2,240 | 2,910 | 2,810 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| Southwest Penobscot..... | 11,410 | 11,260 | 11,820 | 10,420 | 9,860 | 10,320 | 990 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 8.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 |
| Waterville..... | 27,490 | 27,090 | 27,680 | 25,930 | 24,890 | 25,650 | 1,560 | 2,200 | 2,030 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ENGLAND STATES (000) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut----- | n/a | 1,761.1 | 1,795.2 | n/a | 1,637.7 | 1,685.6 | n/a | 123.4 | 109.7 | n/a | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Massachusetts----- | 3,123.0 | 3,089.0 | 3,124.3 | 2,868.0 | 2,823.0 | 2,835.9 | 255.0 | 266.0 | 288.4 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.2 |
| New Hampshire----- | 628.3 | 633.6 | 639.9 | 579.9 | 583.5 | 593.7 | 48.3 | 50.2 | 46.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.2 |
| Rhode Island----- | 518.2 | 516.5 | 513.1 | 469.5 | 466.9 | 470.5 | 48.7 | 49.6 | 42.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.3 |
| Vermont----- | 310.2 | 306.5 | 305.9 | 288.0 | 283.7 | 284.5 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 21.4 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| NEW ENGLAND STATES (000)---- | n/a | 6,951.5 | 7,023.4 | n/a | 6,387.7 | 6,462.5 | n/a | 564.0 | 561.0 | n/a | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| UNITED STATES (000)----- | 126,705 | 125,878 | 124,857 | 117,535 | 116,933 | 116,624 | 9,169 | 8,945 | 8,233 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 |

Footnotes

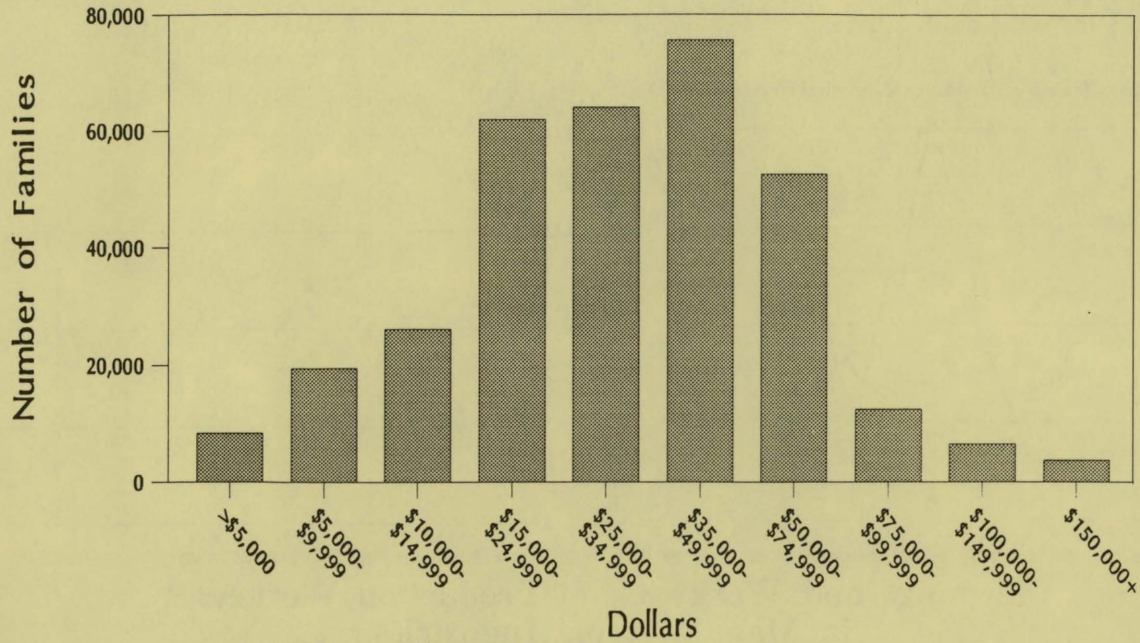
- 1/ Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for all areas are by place of residence and are not seasonally adjusted. Estimates made independently for each labor market area have been benchmarked to and extrapolated from the Current Population Survey estimates for the state. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces. Data are rounded for publishing purposes. Employment and unemployment may not add to labor force due to rounding. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area. n/a indicates that the information was not available at the time of printing.
- 2/ Current figures preliminary; last month and year ago figures revised.
- 3/ Kittery-York is the eight-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.
- Source: These data are developed by the Maine Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mid-Month Insured Unemployment

| ITEM | STATEWIDE | | | PORTLAND MSA | | | LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago | This Month | Last Month | Year Ago |
| Number of continued-week claimants* | 16,791 | 22,473 | 22,551 | 2,647 | 3,357 | 3,819 | 1,455 | 1,903 | 2,074 |

Continued-week claimants are less partials for week including the 12th of the month.

Family Income in Maine, 1989*



* From the 1990 Census Population and Housing

- 6 -

The Maine Bureau of Employment Security is affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and is a Federal-State Statistical Program Cooperative Representative of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Published under Appropriation No. 013-12A-2627-602

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
20 Union Street - Augusta, Maine 04330-6826

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

Labor Market Digest
May 1992



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
LAB 449